

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

TROY, June 1.—Robert Milliken, recently editor of the *Whig*, was killed today, by falling through a bridge.

PROVIDENCE, June 1.—The General Assembly organized today, by the election of Republican officers.

PARIS, June 1.—The French Ambassador, Nevienna, has the small-pox. The small-pox has broken out on Prince Napoleon's yacht.

PARIS, June 1.—It is stated that the Emperor goes to Munich, in July.

New York merchants petition for a uniform tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff, of 16 cents.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Minnesota has voted very largely in favor of pledging State bonds for railroad enterprises.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The widely circulated dispatch to the effect that Mr. Seward is paralyzed, has no foundation. His health is as good as usual.

GENEVA, June 2.—The agents of Mazzini are active. Precaution has been taken against the apprehended formidable secret movement against the government.

LONDON, June 2.—The last survivor of the brigands who slaughtered the English in Greece has been captured.

MADRID, June 2.—The liberal journals condemn the emancipation law because children at present slaves will remain too long in slavery. Modification unanimously called for.

Notidings of the Englishmen recently captured by brigands, near Gibraltar.

ROME, June 2.—The Pope urges hast in Ecumenical deliberations, and wants the session opened an hour earlier.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Whittemore, the trafficker in cideaths, has been re-elected to Congress from South Carolina.

Grant presented Spotted Tail with a fine pipe, a silver match-box and a box of tobacco.

From the declaration of Cuban independence, at Yora, to this hour, there has not been a week—scarcely a day—which has not been marked in the calendar of war by fierce and bloody contests. No revolution presents a more constant and determined struggle.

PARIS, June 3.—Several prisoners are held for trial by the regicide inquisition. Physicians report the value of vaccination as a preventive for small pox. It was demonstrated in that city during the past month.

LONDON, June 3.—The Oakes stakes attracted large crowds. Favorite is beaten. Much money changed hands. Six started. Ganus won by three lengths. Sunshine coming out second.

Extra precautions are being taken against Penians, of whose intentions the Government has private information. The guards are doubled at all dockyards throughout Great Britain.

The House passed, with visible amendments, the Senate bill authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Alabama river, near Selma, and near Montgomery.

One hundred and twenty persons of Louisville, Ky., petition for a reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco to sixteen cents.

PARIS, June 4.—The Bourse opened excited in consequence of the reported alliance between Russia and Egypt. Many cannon, muskets and other war material, have recently been ordered from Brussels and New York on the Viceroy's account. A large increase in the armament of the disposal of Egypt is suddenly apparent. It is now almost certain that the Viceroy is preparing for a struggle against the Sublime Porte, and that Russia will lend him her powerful assistance.

MADRID, June 4.—The Cortes Committee on Abolition of Slavery favor postponement, and complete emancipation in sixty years.

HELENA, June 4.—Snow, five to six feet deep, followed the six days' rain.

CONANAGUA, June 4.—Gleason, Donnelly, Lindsay, Cullen, Fitzpatrick, McNeil, Glass and Smith, Fenian leaders, have been released on bail.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—Spencer Wright, a colored man, was hung at half-past ten o'clock this morning, at Eastville, Northampton county, Va., for the murder of Mr. Wescott, committed in April, 1868.

This evening's *Star* says the House Reconstruction Committee have agreed, by a vote of 8 to 7, to amend the Georgia bill as to require the election of a new State Legislature this coming fall.

It is reported that the police are discovering ramifications of the Fenian plot in every direction, not only in London, but Wales and elsewhere.

War materials have been seized in several places. Persons in charge of stores were arrested.

TROY, June 6.—The railroad bridge near this place was set fire to and narrowly escaped destruction. The same bridge was burned in 1862, involving the destruction of the business portion of the town. A high wind this morning would probably have repeated the calamity.

HAVANA, June 6.—DeRoda telegraphs that one hundred Spaniards and two gunboats dispersed the Filibusters from New York who landed near Newvitas, killing ten, including Captain Harrison. Two wounded and three captured, with all the stores. Several prisons were executed immediately.

The steamer *Geo. P. Upton* which, landed the expedition, escaped.

MADRID, June 6.—The Englishmen captured by the Spanish brigands were rescued and have arrived at Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Jonas D. Hoover is dead. He was Marshal under Pierce, and was prominent in politics before the war.

Nearly complete returns show that Whittemore is returned to Congress by 8,000 majority. The vote as compared to that of 1868, when Whittemore was first elected, was extremely light. Only one-half of the black vote, and one-fifth of the white vote being polled.

ILLEGAL BONDS.

How "Aid" was granted to the Tennessee and Pacific Mineral Home Railroads.

Is the State Responsible for the Debt? Important Report from the Joint Judiciary Committee.

From the Nashville Banner, June 1st.

There was a tremendous stir in financial circles yesterday, with regard to the bill reported by Mr. Cooper, of Bedford, from the Joint Judiciary Committee, "throwing out" a large amount of bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Mineral Home roads. The considerations upon which the bill is based are clearly shown in the following report:

MR. SPEAKER: The Joint Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, to whom was referred the report of the Select Committee on Railroads, in regard to the aid furnished by the State of Tennessee to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, and what legislation, if any, should be had in relation thereto, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report to the Senate, and through the Senate to the General Assembly, the accompanying bill, declaring that the eight hundred and eighty-five bonds issued by the Governor of the State of Tennessee to George Maney, in aid of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of October, 1869, on the 9th day of October, 1869, and on the 27th day of October, 1869, and on the 7th day of December, 1869, were illegally issued, and prohibiting the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the State, from voluntarily paying said bonds, or the coupons clipped from them, or even receiving them in payment of any debts due and owing the State of Tennessee in any way.

The committee have carefully examined all the statutes of the State, enacting a system of internal improvements, and granting aid to railroad companies organized under them, as well as the act of December 7, 1867, entitled, "An act to amend the internal improvement laws of the State, passed February 11th, 1862," under which the Executive Department informs us the bonds were issued to the Tennessee Pacific Railroad Company, with an earnest desire to ascertain, if possible, the authority under which the Executive Department acted in issuing the large number of bonds to the President of said road.

They are compelled, however, by a sense of their responsibilities as legislators, and their duties to their constituents, to state, from the testimony of the President of the road, and the examination of which they have given to the statutes, the bonds so issued were illegally issued, without any authority of law, in direct conflict with the express provisions of the act under which the additional aid was granted to the railroad company.

The Committee state that, by the 6th section of the act of December, 1867, there was granted to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, "the additional sum of five thousand dollars per mile," "subjecting the company to the liabilities and restrictions imposed by the internal improvement act of February, 1862," and by the 16th section of the same act, it was further provided "that these bonds shall be made in a like manner, and under the same restrictions imposed by the internal improvement laws of the State."

The Committee find that the Governor of the State, on demand of George Maney, caused to be issued to him, as President of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, eight hundred and eighty-five bonds of one thousand dollars each in aid of said road, being five thousand dollars per mile on the entire road of said Company from Nashville to Knoxville; they find that at the time when said bonds were so issued, it was not satisfactorily shown to the Governor by any evidence known to the Committee, that the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company had procured bona fide and good solvent subscriptions of capital stock to an amount sufficient to grade, bridge, and prepare for the iron rails the whole extent of the main trunk line proposed to be constructed by such company, and that they had, in fact, at the time graded, bridged and fully prepared, thirty miles of the road at either terminus.

They find that beyond the town of Lebanon, a distance of about thirty miles from Nashville, along said road, there was not one part of said road graded, and that beyond the town of Carthage, a distance of some sixty miles from Nashville, the line of said railroad company was not at the time even permanently located.

They find that under the general internal improvement laws of the State, and by the express provisions of the act of 7th December, 1867, granting the additional aid of five thousand dollars per mile to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, the evidence should be produced to the Governor, by the evidence of the President, Geo. Maney, under oath, satisfying him that the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, at the time, had thirty miles of the line of said railroad, at one or the other of its termini, graded, bridged and fully prepared to receive the iron rails, and, also, bona fide good and solvent subscriptions of capital stock in an amount sufficient to grade, bridge and prepare for the iron rails the whole extent of the main line proposed to be constructed, and then upon such evidence and proof made by affidavit by the President, bonds to the extent of ten thousand dollars per mile for the first thirty miles, and one hundred thousand dollars for bridges across certain rivers, and so on each additional section of ten miles might be issued, and the act of December 7, 1867, only gave additional aid of five thousand dollars per mile, but subject to the same conditions and restrictions as attached to the ten thousand dollars per mile.

Under the facts shown by the Special Committee on Railroads, in their report, and the evidence accompanying it, the Judiciary Committee conclude that the bonds were illegally issued, without authority of law, and in direct conflict with its express provisions—hence, that a law should at once be introduced and passed, prohibiting the Comptroller and Treasurer from voluntarily paying the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

COOPER, of Bedford, Ch'n.

The report of the committee in the case of the Mineral Home Railroad, shows the illegal and fraudulent issue of \$100,000 in bonds to that road, and is based upon the same considerations stated with regard to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad.

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OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 3, 1870.

"The king of Spain marched up the hill," and having accomplished that much, we are gravely informed that the aforesaid king, with his five hundred men, "marched down again." O'Neil crossed the border, and then—"got tuk by de marshall."

The Big Horn expedition started—that was all. Bob Wheat, under Lopez, landed at Cortinas in the vain hope to liberate Cuban Spanish misale—but Robert didn't stay landed; he was found it polite to get back on board the steamer.

Modern history furnishes many examples of the truth of that bit of wisdom so tritely shaped by the witty Butler:

"He who fights and runs away," &c. This much by way of preface, to enable your correspondent to announce the fact that the greatest raid, expedition or attack (call it what you will) upon the credit of our State, has come to grief. The champion from Bedford, who commenced this week's legislation by one of the boldest and sharpest attempts ever known, to discredit his own State, has let down; he failed on the third heat to come up. He weakens; he is quietly subsiding; he finds that he was too fast in the first heat, and now submits to the mortification of realizing the truth of that old saw that intimates something about "vaunting ambition" overdoing the job. The Selon of Bedford has seen the Directors of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, who have, not to put too fine a point on it, put a small insect in his ear. He that was so zealous and on the "rampage," has become as meek and quiet as the little lamb that followed Mary to school; he that sang so loud now "sings small." His bugle breathes no more defiance to radical bonds, but is practicing the dramatic scale assiduously, with the hope that it might be called to help at the next peace jubilee.

Yesterday the Directors of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad presented a petition, which was received, and in which they ask that action upon bonds issued to their road, be deferred until the return of Gen. Maney, who is President of that road. A talk with some of the officers of that road, convinces us that they are not much frightened. They claim that they have received no bonds that have been issued contrary to law. They challenge investment, and insist that if all this work to discredit the road is found to be wrong, that the Legislature shall put the credit of the road where they found it.

Tennessee bonds in New York, yesterday, went up to 67½ the highest point reached for a long time. It don't look as if Wall street was much frightened. It is said that the ring of old roads, who have large sums to pay the State, will not be helped much by all this, that everything that has been done to cheapen these bonds thus far, has failed. The nice little game don't work. Try again, gentlemen.

An effort was made yesterday, to establish a Bureau of Immigration, with a nice secure in the shape of a commission with a salary of \$2,500—and nothing to do. When it came up to its final passage, it failed for want of votes, and was consigned to the waste basket. The Republican members, with one exception, voted against the bill, for which the *Banner*, this morning, takes in a few *sticks* full of indignation—but nobody hurt. The members voted against this bill, because it only provided for an office, in which to pension off some Democratic worthy, without giving him any work to do. The State had an officer of this kind, and a law compelling him to do some work, but that was a Radical move, and was repealed, instantly by the pious Democrats, who now strive to do their best to make an office for some favorite, but fail to make him do any work. The *Banner* is advised to compare the repealed law with the proposed bill recently lost, and the good sense that will enable it to see good reasons for the votes of the members who helped to kill the nice little game. Speaking of games does not remind us of the numerous bills being introduced to protect all sorts of birds and fishes, but of the gentlemen who worship at the Temple of Chance and daily arm themselves for a bout with the "tiger," they are in deep affliction. They occupy the corners in small groups, and on their innocent faces deep lines of grief are being drawn.

Some Mr. Green lost another man's money. He failed to guess right. The owner at last sued to recover. The police take part, and the gilded, elegantly furnished temples are closed. The dealers, copper, proprietors, and small-fry-hangers are idle. They have nothing to do, but air their best clothes on Cherry and Union streets. They will soon be at it again, for this community cannot get up a public opinion that will put down gambling. The law on this subject, as administered, only serves to put a good thing into the pockets of Attorney General's and Sheriff's—nothing more.

Don't lose sight of a little bill that was read the second time in the House yesterday—an act to provide for payment of State debt. Said act gives railroads indebted to the State the right to pay such indebtedness in State bonds. Of course this is no ring bill, but is getting through quietly without making any noise—just as Butler's little amendment got tacked on to a long bill for winding up the Bank of Tennessee, said amendment escaping the attention of members. When passed, they were astounded to learn, when the right time came, that they had voted to place the \$7,308 belonging to the State in the hands of that sanctimonious bank President, who has recently been made Superintendent of the Democratic Sunday School. We say, again, watch the small bills, they will bear considerable, and when sifted closely, the conviction will be forced upon some minds that the National Congress is not the only place where those honest, upright combinations known as Railroad Rings confine their operations. "No pen-up Utica, &c." is their motto.

Watchful, yours, DAXON.

A BIG LAND SLIDE.

Four Acres of Memphis Earth "Gone Glimmering."

An immense commotion transpired at the upper levee about 6 o'clock yesterday evening. A space of seventy-five feet of the batture, about four acres in extent, between Washington and Popular streets, tumbling into the river, causing a general "smash up" among Brown & Jones' coal flats, besides frightening every one in the vicinity out of their very wits, and into the belief that a first-class earthquake was about to come off. The excitement for a time was indescribable. The Des Arcs bell was rung lustily, flatboatmen yelled and screamed in affright—the docks and steamers in the vicinity rolled and tossed like ships in a gale of wind, and the alarm generally was of a first-class character. Several of Brown & Jones' loaded coal flats were capsized and damaged, and it is stated that their loss will exceed \$15,000. The tug boat Little Giant appeared on the scene quickly after the cave occurred, and rendered great assistance in safely moving several loose flatboats. The swell caused by the cave completely swamped five coal flats, and literally smashed them to pieces while under. They afterward arose broke into worthless wrecks, and floated off down the river.—*Memphis Appeal*, June 2.

Whether a man chews or chews tobacco, it is a mere matter of choosing.

There are \$700,000 in the State Treasurer's vault at Des Moines, Iowa.

The Fire on the Saguenay River—Nearly Seven Hundred Families Homeless—Sufferings—Seeking Safety in Swamps.

The *Quebec Chronicle* of the 27th ult., has an account of the great fire which has been raging on the Saguenay River, as follows:

On the afternoon of the 19th inst., a tremendous conflagration was reported along the Saguenay River. From Mistassini to St. Alphonse the greatest part of the habitations are destroyed by fire, and over 5,000 persons are without shelter and deprived of everything. Six lives were lost. The total number of families who are destitute is 655. The fire covered an area of about five miles wide by thirty-six in length, and extended from lake St. John to Chicoutimi. All the buildings were destroyed by fire between 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 9 o'clock in the evening of the same day. We learn, through Mr. Tremblay, M. P. for Chicoutimi, who has just returned from the burned district, that the fire in its ravages swept everything before it, and has left the number of families above quoted in absolute poverty and ruin. The fire traveled in a circuitous direction, covering over 1,500 miles in superficies, and 100 miles from one extreme point to the other. This irregular course, it is supposed, is attributable to the wind, which changed three or four times while the fire was going on. The poor people who were so unexpectedly driven from their happy and comfortable homes had to seek shelter in the swamps and underground places, as every building standing within the march of the fire was leveled to the ground. Some of the sufferings which the poor inhabitants had to endure are painful to contemplate. One poor woman who had passed through the pains of child-birth but a few hours before the fire had reached her domicile, was removed, with the new-born infant, by the husband to a swamp, where she passed the night alone, as the husband had returned to the house to save some of his wearing apparel, but found in the mean time that the fire had cut off the communication with the swamp where the wife sought shelter. Another man, finding escape impossible, jumped into his well, where he passed the whole night and part of the following day, while the fire swept over his head. Even here the heat at times became so intense that he was compelled occasionally to slip below the surface of the water to avoid being scorched. A number of families sought shelter on the lake shore, but were compelled to wade into it over the waist, as the fire in its ravages had burnt up everything down to the very edge of the water.

The origin of this fire is attributable to the stupidity of certain farmers who had set fire to the woods in different places to make clearances and burn up the underbrush. Had these people only thought seriously of the result which might follow their rash act they would not have set fire to the woods, when they know, after the dry season though which we have just passed, that the trees would be like so much punk. It is not only the great danger the people residing in these isolated districts incur by setting the fire, but as the member for Gaspé pointed out at the last session of the Local Parliament, the whole country suffers through this reckless destruction of our forests. A law was passed to prevent the setting fire to the woods during certain seasons; but this law, like a great many others, will be either allowed to remain in abeyance or be altogether disregarded.

How they know the Yankee.

An American tells this story of his foreign experience:

One day last fall, in company with an eminent clergyman of London, I was making my way toward the Thames tunnel, when we were stopped by an itinerant vender of pictures, who seemed to know my companion. "Buy some of these pictures of the public buildings of London, sir," said he, "and you can give them to your American friend to take home with him."

I was in a hurry, but my wonderment would have stopped me if I had been running to a fire.

"How in creation did you know I was an American?" I asked.

"Why, I couldn't mistake that," the picture seller replied, with a quick laugh. "You're American all over."

I purchased a picture and then asked him to explain himself.

"I would know you by your soft beaver hat," he said. "That's an American fashion."

"Well—if it were not for that?"

He glanced down at my feet.

"Your boots would betray you. Nobody but Americans wear square toes."

"Well—what else?"

"Your chin whiskers. Englishmen always wear the mutton-chop style."

"Well—anything more?"

"If you won't be offended, sir?"

"Not at all; I am seeking information."

"I should know you by your thin, peaked face."

"Well, my friend," I fancy you are to the end of your catalogue now. Suppose that I were a stiff, high-crowned hat, round-toed boots, mutton-chopped whiskers, and had a face as red and chubby as any in Britain—would you be able to know from an American then?"

"Certainly I should, as soon as I heard you speak," the fellow triumphantly answered. You Americans invariably commence every sentence with a well."

My English friends laughed long and loud at the man's adroitness.

"I believe he is more than half right," he said. "See if your nationality is not detected everywhere you go."

It was even so. In Paris I was importuned to buy a photograph of Lafayette, because he was "ze friend of ze Americans;" in Genoa a dirty vagabond was clamorous to exhibit to me the house where Columbus was born, because he discovered the "sigor's great countree;" and at Alexandria the climax was capped by a ragged little descendant of the Pharaohs, who besought him to take a ride on his donkey.

"Strong donkey—fast donkey—nice Yankee Doodle donkey!" was his irresistible appeal, in the only English words he knew.

A teacher one day endeavored to make a pupil understand the nature and application of a passive verb, and said:

"A passive verb is expressive of the nature of receiving an action, as, Peter is beaten. Now, what did Peter do?"

The boy, pausing a moment, with the gravest countenance imaginable, replied:

"Well, I don't know, unless he punished the chap who hit him—that's what I'd have done."

Letter from Clinton.

Dear Chronicle: While the public generally is exercising itself over the McFarland trial, the proceedings of the Fenian Brotherhood, the Cuban and St. Domingo questions, and others of like interest, we of this metropolis claim the right to obtrude our own affairs upon the notice of the aforesaid public; partly from the good will which we have for it, but more for the sake of venting ourselves of our surplus information, which we are too generous to withhold. Saturday was a great day in Clinton, or, rather, would have been had all the expectations of the day been realized. Professor Dodge, with his velocipede, Indian warrior, and mathematical lesson, was the topic of the day, but Saturday came and went but no Professor Dodge appeared. He evidently gave that crowd the dodge. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The candidates, and their name is legion, took advantage of the occasion and worked with an energy and zeal worthy of success.

The farmers report their prospects as very flattering, indeed. The prospect for a good crop of wheat is very promising. Oats look well, and the chances are that we will be blessed with an abundance of agricultural products generally.

The merchants of this place seem to be doing a thriving business.

The Trustees of the Academy and the Masons are going to build an Academy and Hall jointly.

We have one day school, under the charge of Col. Hampstead, an able teacher. We have two Sunday Schools—one in the Methodist church, under the control of Squire William Wallace, and one in the Baptist church, under the charge of Mr. Clinton. We have two physicians, and more lawyers than you "can shake a stick at." In fact, we consider ours a wide-awake community, quite alive to our own interests, able and willing to blow our own trumpet and "paddle our own canoe." But at the same time we are willing and anxious that strangers should settle among us. Any man who comes among us with capital, in money, brains or energy, will receive a hearty welcome. RUSTICS.

The white people on the border, who have a practical acquaintance with Mr. Lo, are not afflicted with any sickly sentimentality if his wind happens to be shut off suddenly. Recording the drowning of eighteen Indians by being swept over the falls of the Yellowstone, the editor of the *Boulder County* (Colorado) *News* piously ejaculates: "Thank God! Thank! for that! Let us all pray that such occurrences as the above may take place every hour in the day until every infernal red-skin on the face of the earth has passed in his cheeks."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Original Attachment.

Christian & Co., vs. Thomas Hopwood. IT APPEARING FROM AFFIDAVIT FILED IN this case, that the defendant, Hopwood, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks, notifying said Thomas Hopwood, to appear before R. D. JOURNALMON, Justice of the Peace, at his office in Knoxville, Knox county, Tenn., on the 3d day of December, 1870, to answer then and there to a suit brought against him on the 25th day of May, by attachment, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered that the plaintiff have this notice published in the KNOXVILLE CHRONICLE. JAMES-44W R. D. JOURNALMON, J. P.

RICHARDSON, BURR & TERRY, Lumber Manufacturers,

WATER STREET RAILROAD CROSSING, KNOXVILLE, TENN., DEALERS IN—

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weather-

Boarding, Broom Handles,

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Handles, Spokes, Felloes,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c., &c.

JAMES-44W

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for indolent consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as it is sometimes subject to colds and croup, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its remedy over the disorders of the lungs and throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is in no wise injurious to any person. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all druggists and merchants generally. may-5-wly